

Power electronics. Resistors.

In this the power needs to be regulated for the device on the electronic board or whatever for a device, or even converted into power for the electrical conduction of itself. we want to keep as much energy, regulate as much energy as possible, and handle as much energy as possible, if we can do that, we can make higher power and smaller devices.

I propose a device that resembles a plasma globe. this device can conduct and translate energy from one source to the other, if it is negatively or positively charged, being paired by amps or smaller amps. if it is tuned as such, it will always find the correct tributary or connect the relevant points together to transmit the energy.

So, how small can a plasma globe be? if you were to observe a plasma globe in a shop for show, it would be quite big so you can see it. if we really put our heads together, we could make a very small globe. this will link up the two sources coming from and going to, but, how do we regulate it?

If there needs to be resistors and transistors and what not, then we need to get it to the center of the globe. if we were to put a hell of a resistor there, it could regulate for a whole building or even a mall. all we need to do is find the right metals and plastics to regulate, instead of worrying about the signals traveling along the right path to offer resistance and offer some prediction as to how much it can handle and how accurately it can regulate.

So, if the signal gets where it is going, what is to stop it interfering with the signal of other 'plasma hairs?' well, if it were to cross over, it would not bond, as the amps keep them separated by the amps it uses, meaning they can go really close, and, depending on how the ball is set up, it will not be that thick.

Or, even better, we could use vectors so that the globe cannot transmit interference between the other 'strands.'

Curing dyslexia.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dyslexia>

Dyslexia, or developmental reading disorder,[1] is characterized by difficulty with learning to read fluently and with accurate comprehension despite normal intelligence.[2][3][4] This includes difficulty with phonological awareness, phonological decoding, processing speed, orthographic coding, auditory short-term memory, language skills/verbal comprehension, and/or rapid naming.[5][6][7]

Dyslexia is the most common learning difficulty.[8] Dyslexia is the most recognized of reading disorders. There are other reading difficulties that are unrelated to dyslexia.

Some see dyslexia as distinct from reading difficulties resulting from other causes, such as a non-neurological deficiency with vision or hearing, or poor or inadequate reading instruction.[9][10] There are three proposed cognitive subtypes of dyslexia (auditory, visual and attentional), although individual cases of dyslexia are better explained by specific underlying neuropsychological deficits and co-occurring learning difficulties(e.g. an auditory processing disorder, an attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, a visual processing disorder) and co-occurring learning difficulties (e.g. dyscalculia and dysgraphia).[11][12][13][14][15][16] Although it is considered to be a receptive language-based learning disability in the research literature, dyslexia also affects one's expressive language skills.[17] Researchers at MIT found that people with dyslexia exhibited impaired

voice-recognition abilities.[18] Interestingly, a study published online (and in the July issue of the American Journal of Human Genetics), reported a genetic origin to the disorder, and other learning disabilities, that could help lead to earlier diagnoses and more successful interventions. [19]

It seems, from articles i read now, that dyslexia is all about inverting movements or writing. this means that the ears need to be repaired so as to grant the person a better center of gravity and orientation.

This can be done by injecting the ear balance centers with growth hormones, of course.

Making worm holes cheaper and take less energy.

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wormhole>

A wormhole, also known as an Einstein–Rosen bridge, is a hypothetical topological feature of spacetime that would be fundamentally a "shortcut" through spacetime. A wormhole is much like a tunnel with two ends each in separate points in spacetime.

For a simplified notion of a wormhole, visualize space as a two-dimensional (2D) surface. In this case, a wormhole can be pictured as the 2D surface of a tube that connects different parts of the surface. The mouths of a wormhole are analogous to the holes at either end of the tube in a 2D plane. An actual wormhole would be analogous to this but with the spatial dimensions raised by one, which can be modeled mathematically even if we find it impossible to visualize. For example, instead of circular holes on a 2D plane, a real wormhole's mouths could be spheres in 3D space.

Researchers have no observational evidence for wormholes, but the equations of the theory of general relativity have valid solutions which contain wormholes. Because of its robust theoretical strength, a wormhole is one of the great physics metaphors for teaching general relativity. The first type of wormhole solution discovered was the Schwarzschild wormhole, which would be present in the Schwarzschild metric describing an eternal black hole, but it was found that this type of wormhole would collapse too quickly for anything to cross from one end to the other. Wormholes which could actually be crossed in both directions, known as traversable wormholes, would only be possible if exotic matter with negative energy density could be used to stabilize them.

The Casimir effect shows that quantum field theory allows the energy density in certain regions of space to be negative relative to the ordinary vacuum energy, and it has been shown theoretically that quantum field theory allows states where the energy can be arbitrarily negative at a given point.[1] Many physicists such as Stephen Hawking,[2] Kip Thorne,[3] and others[4][5][6] therefore argue that such effects might make it possible to stabilize traversable wormhole. Physicists have not found any natural process which would be predicted to form a wormhole naturally in the context of general relativity, although the quantum foam hypothesis is sometimes used to suggest that tiny wormholes might appear and disappear spontaneously at the Planck scale,[7][8] and stable versions of such wormholes have been suggested as dark matter candidates.[9][10] It has also been proposed that if a tiny wormhole held open by a negative-mass cosmic string had appeared around the time of the Big Bang, it could have been inflated to macroscopic size by cosmic inflation.[11]

The American theoretical physicist John Archibald Wheeler coined the term wormhole in 1957; however, in 1921, the German mathematician Hermann Weyl already had proposed the wormhole theory, in connection with mass analysis of electromagnetic field energy.[12] This analysis forces one to consider situations...where there is a net flux of lines of force, through what topologists would call "a handle" of the multiply-connected space, and what physicists might perhaps be excused for more vividly terming a "wormhole".

—John Wheeler in *Annals of Physics*

To make a worm hole, we need a laser that shoots from the beginning to the end - with a few vectors. after it is 'shone,' we could use our four dimensional methods to open it up so things can travel through it?

 Quote by: **myself**

If we were to use a fission reactor we could affect the energies at the two points of the mouths of the worm hole. If we could affect a mouth a distance off, by radio waves for activation, then we could open the other mouth of the worm hole, and travel through.

It says you do not need matter to create them, so I guess that you would choose two points in the universe and then join them with a suction device. If you were to accelerate reactions within the wormhole, between two points, it would make the suction from the beginning to the end apparent, and then the vessel would be sucked from one point to the other. If powerful enough it would resemble gravity, which affects speed, so, if you were to use force equal to the gravity of a star, which would be far greater than the earth's, or a smaller moon - I am not sure which - then the pull would be accelerated and you would move faster.

But back to the principle black hole. If you were to create two points for the wormhole you would move faster. By closing the first point right after it was opened it would accelerate the suction to such a degree that the ship would instantly arrive at the other point. Picture the cone, then picture the first point disappearing. If it disappeared the contents would not disappear, but rather in disappearing matter simply does not exist any longer, but rather moves. Look at a volcano, if due to suction or pressure it emits an eruption, the matter moves from one point to another quickly, so picture the two points of the worm hole being the two points of a volcano. Say you make the one point, the point of pressure, disappear, then all the pressure will accelerate through the worm hole to the lip of the volcano, being sucked out.

Another picture would be for you to imagine an elastic. You pull back on the first point and then it accelerates to the other point. Now imagine that the point you let go of is the point of the worm hole you close, the point closest to you. Once inside you will not be cut off from the other point, but rather be pushed or pulled - whatever - to the other point instantly.

Now how do we join the two points? If we were to set the two points on a computer, and then make the points grow in size, so that they are slightly bigger or much bigger than they should be, they would naturally try to close. Maybe flooding the space with some form of matter would do it? Anyway there would be pressure for it to close, and that pressure would persist unless the resistance was broken, which could be catastrophic for all of space! So some wisdom is called for in this matter.

If you were to make a vacuum between the two points by doing this, a greater space of suction, then it would be possible. To do this you need to emit, some say, negative energy between the two points at the speed of light, so a laser is needed. This laser could be powered by a set of fission reactors that 'expand' the space between the two points, and, being very powerful, could travel at light speed so that they join the two points quickly. By using, some say, radiation, within the laser or beam, You could set the two points. It would take longer to make the laser shine through than for the ship to travel. as the travel could be realised at a point that the ship enters into the worm hole.

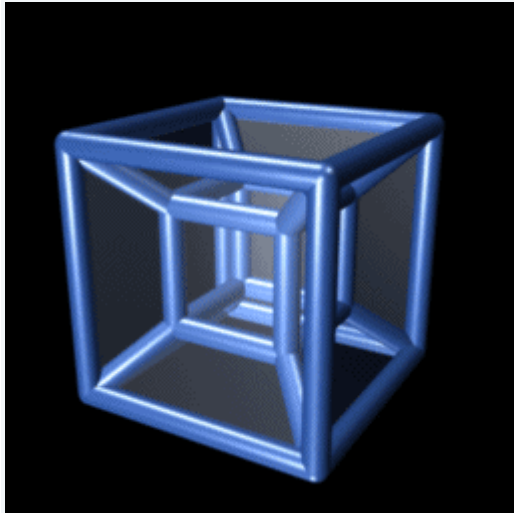
There may be more effective ways to make a worm hole, but pinching it will realise the distance much quicker.

Maybe travelling with a common nitrogen engine will be more effective?

 Quote by: **myself**

I guess we could call light that reflects back between two mirrors a new dimension. Is it possible to do it with materials? I mean, we are made of materials, and it would be great to enter the fourth dimension, at least to say we have done it!

If we were to look at this image, we could see how it would be, that when we walk through a house from door to door, we emulate this image?



Now, we can see how to enter the fourth dimension, we need eight points of total flexibility. This would be the four arms of the mechanism that keep going around and 'bending' the 'inner block' and then acting as if they were in the block, yet not in the block.

If we were to take a few atoms and make them, not displace, but move through each other, with the one being pushed through the other, with the other naturally contorting and allowing for this 'big push', the displacer would be going into the fourth dimension, yes? Just like in the image.

So, to send us through a fourth dimension, we would need to first try it with light, as that affects all the atoms in between the mirrors as well. There should be a sphere of mirrors, like a mirror ball turned inside out, and then it should be closed. The recorder should remain inside, and then the mirrors should be shot with various light effects. This will plunge the recorder into nearly entropic states, all recorded for us to see afterwards. Maybe the light could be tempered with something that has mass? then we could emit something like a germ into the container? What would that do? How about something tied to light, like lightning? I wonder where this will lead...

 Quote by: **myself**

If we actually want to enter the fourth dimension, we need some way to actually open it up for us.

This could be done by splitting an object into length and breadth, and then giving it depth. To explain this properly to you, we could take a blanket hung on a line, and then stretch it from end to end, and top to bottom, and then pull it from each side of it, like making a blanket - two dimensional - look like a 'room.' Maybe we could pull it in the centre on each side and make it three dimensional? This means the space inside the centres would be the fourth dimension!

Using lasers, we could focus two of them on the same place, and then make them bisect there. The thing is, they will be going into each other, but i can see no problems yet... Then we could load them with positive ions and watch them meet up... with the force behind them, they would push each other away, so, maybe the 'force' could push them apart and make a new object in the centre of it? This would mean 'filling the gap' or, making a fourth dimension all the way down the beam of the laser. Then we could heat the lasers so that they make it like a squishy door from stargate?

Okay, so we also need to make the laser beams very large in height and width. The depth will be where we stick the stuff we want to go through the 'stargate!' As the area fills, we will be able to set up a video recorder and then film what happens and what weirdness lurks inside the fourth dimension, as it is actually within the third dimension, literally, if you understand my blanket idea.

Or, we could use one wide laser onto a mirror. Then we could see the area inside the laser - where it reflects - become filled as if it were the fourth dimension?

Maybe instead of using positive or negative forces to create resistance, we could use particle annihilation? There must be a way to literally open a door to another dimension... Maybe anti matter?

So, either we make a worm hole, or we open the fourth dimension up. the best way to make this cheaper is to find more power for it, so i suggest each company that uses them buy their own plasma or fusion generator. then, to make them smaller, we could use circuits made of 'plasma balls' i spoke about earlier.

Worm hole time travel?

If we were to use a worm hole, maybe we could make the time machine actually drop us off at a point in time? this would see the traveler go from one point to the other, but's let's make sense of it first?

If the world was all time proceeding, momentum if you will, or, as i refer to it, energy changing forms, then we need a worm hole that will see the time reversed or sped up. this could be done with a huge reactor, a reactor that sends people through the reactions, and, changes the energy forms of the traveler. if we want to go back, we would need to sample some energy, then reverse it around the traveling machine. to go forwards, we would need to sample some reactions, and then amplify them so that the energy moves quicker. okay, going forwards seems to be good, but going backwards not so good...

So, to go back in time, we would need to take the reactions that are natural, and reverse them inside the hole. of course, the further the laser is, the further back you can go. if we were to open a worm hole, we could compress it, making it compress the light, but, photons have no mass, so will not be compressed. maybe we could observe the kinetics of the world around us and then use hydrogen, as it is the base element of the world, and then pile it into the hole, and then a diatomic non metal should be used, as ti is a conductor yet is non solid.

With the 'conducting gas' it will transfer energy easily. if the energy were to go from one end of the worm hole to the other, and back again, and repeat, we could make a very small space to go back a lot of time. simply take the gas and send a negative charge through it to go back in time - as a negative charge is smaller than a positive charge, as most things are positive - then it will travel back and forwards like a head banger and then they will pop out the one end.
